

RAGUAN CANAL.

at Zelaya Talks Very Freely on the Subject.

IONS HAVE BEEN VIOLATED.

Company Failed to Comply with Its Obligations.

PTA CANAL FAILURE.

na Would Prefer to Here- Deal Directly with the United States.

rk, February 1.—The Herald to- interview with President Zo- courage, obtained by its corre- Managua, says:

United States," said Zelaya, "in of the canal across our country, company has not lived up to its—these included in the conces- we consider that it has de- and we believe further dealings and only result in further deceptions. I would prefer to deal directly with your government, but as stable, which the canal is not.

sider that the concessions which sold by the canal company ex- due since, and that they are not, although the canal company recently, the Tipta canalization the most striking illustrations of the company to keep its and one of the chief features made up of the canal, which United States minister.

er was to have taken to the canal with the canal company to the United States, and, road, said sort of an under- the company, he was to have to have the matter submitted on. But the arrangement hased by congress, and I consider- tion of congress was brought the canal, which the canal- does not wish to be called

id have no objection to the con- United States passing a bill the support of private capital the canal, but when it came to States actually controlling the government would have been abo- about it. But in the event of transfer of the control, the mat- discussed by the government of the United States. The canal- then the last Nicaraguan canal- ing in the senate was made the of the diet—the Greater Tri- tural America—one of the pro- the American, granting the control of the canal to any without the consent of Nic-

on of Mr. Morgan is ignored. I believe he has been as- sisted by the United States of the proposed canal and and to make a report along on matters in general. Mr. light with him recommendations, for the American, legislation, for considerations have been ex- part of this government.

er's mission on the part of in the United States, which not aside, has been com- sidered. I considered Mr. of influence and Mr. on the matters proposed with of carrying them through.

Mr. Baker represented the would be to form a syndi- could buy from the canal- steamers. We desired to use to private parties in en- money sufficient to enable our English debt. Our total is only \$5,000,000 in this

he political conditions of the or communication from the Atlantic coast is what this political situation as well as this. This would allow the would desire for revolution- property and the liberals' value together and the would be to form a syndi- could buy from the canal- steamers. We desired to use to private parties in en- money sufficient to enable our English debt. Our total is only \$5,000,000 in this

and to have Americans come in- and energetic. They will up the country. We con- try to have as great natural than Costa Rica and more development in every way, in San Jose a very fine have several. They are many but commercial communica- them would know a country strongly and soon give it in this part of the world."

The concession was grant- trary for navigation rights an river, and is not such a construction of a canal. This good care in granting that is about over a half million international complica-

the Nicaragua Canal. II, February 1.—In the today, Mr. Fort offered a ch in congress to endeavor aid from the govern- project of constructing the l, at the same time guard- of the United States from and military standpoint.

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THE EGYPTIAN COTTON TEST.

Successful Experiments of the Plant Have Been Conducted in Texas—Working of the New Gin.

Washington, February 1.—An official roller gin test, conducted under the direction of the office of fibre investigations of the department of agriculture at Cuero, Texas, upon Texas grown Egyptian cotton, has just been concluded with most successful and edifying results. For several years culture experiments have been carried on in Texas by Mr. W. H. Wentworth, from the Egyptian seed distributed by the department with a view to the production in this country of Egyptian cotton.

A serious obstacle to success has been the need of a proper gin to separate the seed from the lint, the old gin injuring the cotton to a ruinous degree, but this has been overcome by a special form of gin.

The engineer expert states that cotton produced from the Egyptian seed planted in Texas is stronger than the native Egyptian as is indicated by the yield per hour in ginning.

This was 80 pounds per hour the first day and 76 5-10 pounds per hour the second day. The manufacturers of the gin used claimed only 50 pounds per hour as the output of the native gin. The test will be examined and further reported on.

The imports of Egyptian cotton are steadily increasing and now amount in value to over \$5,000,000 annually. With the growing question settled, those who are interested in the growth of Egyptian cotton in Texas claim that production in this country is assured.

CONDITIONS IN KLONDIKE.

Official Information Is of a Discouraging Character.

CONGRESS IS TO BE ASKED FOR HELP.

Suggested that Immigration Be Checked Except the Prospectors. Have Two Years Supplies.

Washington, February 1.—General Mor- rian, under instructions from Acting Secretary Meiklejohn of the war department, opened at Seattle the dispatches brought by special reports from the Klondike and forwarded them in abstract by telegram. Acting Secretary Meiklejohn was so much impressed by the statements wired that he submitted the dispatch at once to Secretary Alger, who is now convalescent at his home from a long illness, and after consultation between the officials the paper was sent over to the White House where it formed the subject of consideration by a cabinet meeting today. It is said at the department that the report of Captain Ray fully justifies all that has been done by Secretary Alger and Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn and the authority conferred by congress to relieve the situation in the Klondike. The report of Captain Ray is particularly acceptable in view of the con- flicting statements as to conditions in the gold fields that have been made by persons coming out this winter, for it is not doubted that he had a broader field of observation than any others who have made reports, and with the thoroughness and exact statements that form the guiding principles of all army officers when called on to make reports on the line of duty this report is taken as establishing the facts for all official purposes.

The state of affairs in the Klondike as thus reported is worse than was suspected at the war department and indeed so large is the task that remains to be executed in order to insure the safety of life and property on the American side of the line alone that the department officials have concluded to advise congress as to the facts and place upon the executive branch the duty of devising ways and means to meet the exigencies of the case. Abstract of Captain Ray's report as telegraphed by Major Robinson is as follows:

The Adjutant General of the Army, Wash- ington: Seattle, Wash., January 31.—Complying with the telegram of today five letters and two packages from Captain P. H. Ray addressed to you in hands of a civil courier, E. S. Wells, intercepted by me. Substance as follows:

"Latest date of November 2 and 3 refer to action and attempted robbery of cache; recommends that the United States government take steps to effectively check immigration to interior of Alaska of all persons not fully supplied to last two years.

"Gives as reason no way to earn a living and no placer discoveries have been made within the last eight months along the Alaska or the Northwest Territory.

"There is no employment for any large number of people in any capacity, all values are speculative. There is no fixed standard of labor. There is not now nor likely to be within twelve months adequate efficient means of supplying people in Alaska or Northwest Territory. Is of the opinion that about 7 per cent of all people who have entered during past year have earned their living and hundreds are scattered along the river destitute of food, clothing and money. People con- tinue to have not faintest conception of what to do to earn a living, and after spending money they become dazed and helpless.

"A great rush will be great next year and any step that will prevent people from coming in their ignorance will be an act of charity. In view of recent develop- ments and knowledge that the lawless purpose of robbery and murder for government placing on the river small draft steamers used to patrol the river and the placing of detachments as the movement of people demands.

"Courage sent with dispatches by 4 p. m. train today to report to General Merriam. Also recommends preliminary survey by Cook's inlet to the interior for all American roads.

Signed: "Robinson, Quartermaster."

THE KLONDIKE KING.

Sold Out for \$1,000,000 and Going West for a New Government.

New Carlisle, Ind., February 1.—Frank Phileator, the Klondike king, of Baroda, near this city, who sold his claim for \$1,000,000, has left for Alaska with a company of prospectors.

Phileator was recently in Washington conferring with Secretary of War Alger in regard to explorations in Alaska. He agreed to accompany a party of explorers in the interest of the government and they will leave Seattle March 1 to begin their work. Phileator, before leaving, said:

"The greatest drawback to the country now is the lack of provisions, but this will soon be overcome, as I believe that a year from now will find railroads run- ning to all points in Alaska.

"I am taking a number of good, strong men back with me, and I will devote the greater part of my time to the govern- ment's interests."

REINDER FOR KLONDIKE.

New York, February 1.—The Thineville line steamer Hecla, which arrived today from Copenhagen, Christians, Christian- and Shields, brought thirty-five reinder for the Klondike. The original ship-

ment was forty-two animals, of which seven died on the passage.

Another Gold Find.

Winnipeg, February 1.—News has reached Regina that the first party of persons bound for the Yukon by the Prince Albert route have found gold in large quantities in Hay, Buffalo and other rivers running into Great Slave Lake, 700 miles from Prince Albert. The news comes through Bishop Pascal and is considered reliable.

Dogs for the Klondike.

Washington, February 7.—United States Consul Dudley at Vancouver reports the arrival there on January 19 of a carload of 100 trained Newfoundland dogs, for use in carrying freight in the Klondike.

TURLEY THE SENATOR

WAS NOMINATED BY THE TENNESSEE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Will Succeed Isham G. Harris—He Is a Free Silver Democrat—Dubois to Confer with Silver Leaders.

Nashville, Tenn., February 1.—The democratic legislative caucus on the first ballot tonight nominated for senator Thomas B. Turley of Memphis to fill the unexpired term of Isham G. Harris and who was appointed by Governor Taylor senator after Harris' death. The result was a surprise to all spectators, for it was not expected the deadlock would be broken to- night. The ballot stood:

Turley, 46; McMillin, 43; Taylor, 1. Efforts had been made during the day to induce Turley to withdraw in Taylor's behalf. It is stated he positively refused. Then negotiations to deliver the Taylor vote to Turley were begun, and resulted in the dropping of Taylor and the delivery of a sufficient number of votes to Turley to nominate. Senator Turley was notified and brought to the capitol and addressed a large audience. Congressmen E. W. Carmack and others also spoke. The joint conference of the two houses will elect Mr. Turley at noon tomorrow. The short term will expire March 4, 1901.

Senator Turley is 53 years of age, one of the most prominent lawyers of Memphis, an ex-Confederate soldier and a 15 to 1 free silver democrat.

Dubois Goes East.

Blackfoot, Idaho, February 1.—Ex-Senator Dubois, chairman of the executive committee of the national silver republican party, left for the East tonight, at the request of the silver leaders, to confer with them for the purpose of uniting all the silver forces in the country.

Chairman Dubois says the vote in the senate in favor of the Teller resolution has convinced the silver advocates that with a close union of the silver forces victory in 1898 and 1899 is certain. He said he contemplated arranging a large populist silver republican and democratic parties will each maintain a distinct organization.

SHORT NEWS STORIES.

ABILENE, Kan.—Belief is growing here that Richard Ward, the negro murderer, has been lynched.

NEW YORK.—Steamer Germania, sailing for Europe Wednesday, will take out 634,000 ounces of silver.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—T. D. Stinson, one of the wealthiest business men of Southern California is dead of heart disease.

NEW ORLEANS.—J. J. McCaffery has sold his famous horse Reginald to C. C. Cowden, who will probably retire him to his stud.

CHICAGO.—President Hart of the Chicago Rubber Company has been elected to be in charge of the Chicago club the coming season.

LEONIA, Ill.—Within the past few days hundreds of gallons of spirituous liquor have been shipped to Japan to be used in the manufacture of smokeless powder.

MACON, Ga.—A special to the Telegraph from Reidville, Ga., says: Mrs. Alexander Sharp, wife of a prominent farmer, was brutally murdered while alone at her home.

CHICAGO.—Representatives from Eastern and Western States interested in mutual con- sideration of the steel and iron industry met at the Great Northern hotel.

CHICAGO.—An ordinance for final plans for construction of a \$5,000,000 system of sewerage and drainage for Chicago is now being prepared by the city council.

KANSAS CITY.—Rose W. Latsch, ex-justice of the peace, has been acquitted of the charge of attempting to bribe a juror in the trial of Mr. Goddard for the murder of Fred Jackson.

KANSAS CITY.—Charles D. Blue has been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Miss Emma Schumacher, who was shot and killed by one of the two men who robbed her store one night last December.

NAUGATUCK, Conn.—The reclaiming plant of the United States Rubber company was started by fire, causing a loss of \$100,000, partially insured. Most of the rubber mills throughout the country are dependent upon this plant for stock.

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—A phenomenal railroad record was made between this place and Omaha on the Union Pacific; 517 miles in eight hours flat, the fastest long distance run recorded. The run from North Platte to Omaha, 290 1/2 miles, was made in 246 minutes.

BRAMWELL, W. Va.—An unknown negro, who was refused the privilege of walking through the tunnel of the Norfolk and Western railway near here, shot Harry Draper, the watchman, killing him instantly. Fifty men took the prisoner from jail and lynched him.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—The court finished the examination of six or seven witnesses in the Corrie court martial, near all of their testi- mony with regard to the Savannah river work near Augusta as done by Captain A. J. Twine, and comparisons being drawn with that and the work done by the Georgia men.

NEW YORK.—The Journal and Advertiser on "responsible authority" that Ed- ward J. Ruffalo, the actor, now under sen- tence for wife beating, under indictment for perjury and accused of bigamy, has decided to withdraw his appeal from the sentence against him for wife beating and to await six months in the penitentiary on Blackwell's island.

CASTORIA.

The daily... Castoria

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THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

No Business of Importance Transacted by Either Body.

CLARK DEFENDS HIS MONEY RECORD.

Says the Teller Resolution Was in the Interest of True Bimetallism, which is Bound to Come.

Washington, February 1.—No business of importance was transacted by the senate in open session today. The feature of the short session was a statement made by Mr. Clark (Rep., Wyo.) as a matter of personal privilege concerning his vote in favor of the Teller resolution. He main- tained that his vote was in no way in- consistent with his republicanism and declared that he would not permit anybody to read him out of the party, as he was satisfied the masses of the party would not convict him of political heresy.

Washington, February 1.—Rev. Hugh Johnston, pastor of the Metropolitan Meth- odist Episcopal church, Washington, de- livered the invocation at the opening of the senate session today.

Mr. Clark (Rep., Wyo.) presented as a question of personal privilege a dispatch from his State, published in Eastern news- papers, to the effect that Henry G. Hay, chairman of the Laramie county republi- can committee, had resigned because his votes cast by the Wyoming senators for the Teller resolution. Mr. Clark said that so much had been said concerning the votes of Wyoming senators and as to the significance of those votes that he de- cided it wise to make a statement. He expressed surprise that the motive and de- sign of those voting for the resolution should have been impugned. He said that the attempt was made to commit the re- sult of the vote to the public and to be re- laid down and never contemplated by that party, and the further effort to read out of the party those republicans who voted for the resolution would fail. As for him- self, he declared emphatically that he re- fused to be read out of the party. He said that the masses of the party would never convict him of political heresy on account of his record to have supported the Nelson amendment providing that gold and silver should be maintained at a par. He thought that the vote he had cast was no stain on his political party honor and his vote for the Nelson amendment was cast as a protest against silver monometal- lism.

He felt that his vote was in line with the republican policy outlined at St. Louis. He was earnestly in favor of international bimetallism and was as earnest as any man in the chamber in his efforts to main- tain the gold and silver standard. He said that the masses of the party would never convict him of political heresy on account of his record to have supported the Nelson amendment providing that gold and silver should be maintained at a par. He thought that the vote he had cast was no stain on his political party honor and his vote for the Nelson amendment was cast as a protest against silver monometal- lism.

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